THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 22ND AUGUST.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter from a correspondent anent the Durga Puja holidays:

SIR,—I heartily support you in your desire to preserve your Durga Pujah holidays. I know that we, Englishmen, have our Christmas and New Year holidays and at Easter, too, a few days are taken, but though many native business arrangements are probably upset during these periods, English merchants do not suffer any inconvenience because Christmas and Easter holidays in England are observed at the same time as in Calcutta and other places in India. There is no reason whatever why English merchants should not make their business plans terminate at the commencement of the Durga holidays and begin again when they come to an end. The time when these holidays occur is well known months before, and if English traders were disposed to chime in with the customs of the country they could easily make the cessation of business in the Durga holidays a matter of no consequence to the greater number. It is, I think, a pity to give up national holidays which are so much more enjoyable than the few days grudgingly bestowed to each clerk who must in that case go out by himself. This is the narrow English system which, I see, the *Englishman* advocates.

All those who value the health, morally and intellectually, of the middle classes should try to put an end to the grinding and degrading system of competition, which is driving this class and all the lower classes into Communism or to any other "ism," which promises to relieve them from the perpetual torture that daily labour is rapidly becoming.

Yours &c.,
AN ENGLISHMAN,

We highly appreciate the sympathy of our correspondent. We shewed last week that the plea on the score of increased necessities of commerce is hardly tenable. The Durga Puja vacation is well understood by English merchants in England, and no complaint has come from them. The arrangement recommended by our correspondent is most reasonable.

WE HAVE BEFORE US the Government Resolution on the last administration report of the Presidency Commissioner. As usual the Lieutenant-Governor lays much stress upon tours of inspection. His Honor says: "All the district officers, with the exception of the Magistrate-Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, practically complied with the orders of Government in the matter of their tours. The same excuse as in past years is put forward on behalf of the district officer of Alipore—pressure of work at head-quarters. The Lieutenant-Governor has already said he cannot accept this as sufficient. The Commissioner remarks: "The only possible way of putting in the full time is by moving about, not only in the rains, but whenever the Magistrate finds that he can get away for a day or two." That is exactly what the Government has for some years past been steadily urging. His Honor directs that in future the Commissioner must call upon each district and sub-divisional officer to submit early in the year a plan of tour which, after approval, and, if necessary, modification by the Commissioner, must be thoroughly carried out by each officer or his successor. It is only in this way that the tours are likely to be properly distributed over the year, and made thorough and complete.

THE UNFORTUNATE Deputy Babu Atul Chunder Chatterjea, who had the misfortune to resent the application of the vulgar expression *Budzati* to him by Mr. Mosley, seems to be in the black book of the Bengal Government. In the Resolution before us he is thus noticed: "The sub-divisional officer of Jungypore, Babu Atul Chunder Chatterjea, was out for only 59 days, and his tour seems to have even then been made up by hurried excursions from his head-quarters for a day or two at a time. The excuse that he was detained by the illness of his wife is quite insufficient. An expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's dissatisfaction should be conveyed to him. This fact will also be noted in the Appointment Department." Misfortunes never come singly.

THE AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS of the Presidency Division are looking up. Sugarcane cultivation is extending rapidly in Jessore and will probably in time supplant the date-palm, the return it gives to the cultivator being quicker and better. In Baraset the cultivation of jute is increasing and is found more profitable than early rice, which is the chief crop there grown, the lands, lying high. Similar reasons ought *prima facie* to lead to much jute cultivation in Nuddea, where early rice is also the principal crop, but the ryots do not as yet appear to have attempted this. Tobacco cultivation in Nuddea is, however, reported to be growing, and the quality is said to be excellent and largely used in cigar manufacture.

THE MATERIAL CONDITION of the people of the Presidency Division is thus portrayed: "The fall in the prices of food, and the demand for labour caused by the magnificent harvests, have done much to improve the condition of the non-agricultural and labouring classes; while the agriculturists, though grumbling now at the low markets, have done so well as to be, it is said, generally free from debt, and have in many places been launching out into feasting and entertainments. Indigo is still said to be declining, though the crop in Jessore, Moorshedabad, and parts of Nuddea, was last year a fine one. It is noticed that "certain factories in Nuddea, under native management, have now turned out dye superior in quality to that of other factories in Nuddea. Under native management, they have now turned out dye superior in quality to that of factories under European superintendence."

A LOAN COMPANY has been formed in Jessore, supported and conducted by natives only. It is stated that its capital has risen from Rs. 20,000 in 1876 to Rs. 80,000 in the past year, and during the quarter ending 30th April it paid a dividend at 12¾ per cent. The Lieutenant-Governor justly remarks that "if native capitalists would only turn their attention to developing new industries and meeting the demand of Government and the public for stores now imported from Europe, the future of Bengal would be indeed hopeful."

TUESDAY, 23RD AUGUST.

THE RESOLUTION of the Lieutenant-Governor on the report of the Presidency Commissioner thus notices the agrarian disturbance in the sub-division of Meherpore:

In Meherpore some local excitement was caused by designing persons informing the ryots that enhancement was to be done away with, and rents reduced to the rate of one rupee for five beeghas of land. The Commissioner personally disabused the ryots of this idea; but since the close of the year there have been fresh indications of disturbed relations between landlord and tenant in this quarter. In no other part of the division has any spirit of active hostility to zemindars shown itself, and the Lieutenant-Governor suspects there must be local causes at the bottom of the movement in Meherpore, which have not been fully grasped by the district officers. This subject has been dealt with separately, and the Lieutenant-Governor has drawn the attention of the Commissioner to what he believes to be the real grounds of the ill-feeling of the tenantry towards the landlords in that part of the country,

We hope the papers on the subject will be published for general information.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR notices that in the Presidency Division "the Arms Act has ceased to cause dissatisfaction, the free grant of licenses in parts infested by wild beasts having removed the chief ground of complaint." Have the arms deposited for registration been returned to the right parties? We received numerous complaints on this subject.

THE FOLLOWING table shows the manner in which the rent-suits instituted in the Presidency Division were disposed of last year:—

	Withdrawn.	Decided *ex parte*.	Contested.
24-Pergunnahs ...	11,301	9,015	6,966
Nuddea	8,842	5,585	4,548
Jessore	13,305	13.298	8.297
Moorshedabad ..	4,323	4,416	2,654

It is observed that in the 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea and Jessore, only about one-third of the cases instituted are fought out to the end, while in Moorshedabad but little more than one-fourth are contested. These facts show whether the landlords are to blame in the matter of these suits. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks: "The increase in rent-suits both in Jessore and in Moorshedabad is accounted for by the landlords taking advantage of the prosperity of the ryots to enforce their demands." Are the landlords to forego their just dues even when the ryots are prosperous?

REFERRING to enhancement suits the Lieutenant Governor remarks: "There has been a steady decrease in notices of enhancement of rent in this division—a fact which is attributed to growing independence on the part of the ryots, and hopelessness on the part of the zemindars of effecting enhancement through the courts. This is a matter that the Rent Bill proposes to remedy in the interests of the landlords. Notices of relinquishment show an increase for the year, the ryots throwing up the poorer lands in view of the return of good harvest." The present law is entirely unsided. We do not think that the new Rent Bill will improve it much.

WE REPRODUCE from this Resolution the following remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor on the conduct of zemindars in the Presidency Division last year:

No remarks of any special interest are recorded with reference to the conduct of zemindars. In Jessore and the 24-Pergunnahs most of the large land-holders are non-resident; but the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that of these "no one has a better reputation for kind and considerate treatment of his ryots than Maharaja Narendra Krishna." In Nuddea, Babu Fumbhoo Nath Mookerjee of Birnagger is specially mentioned as "having taken much interest in and trouble about raising money for those who suffered from the severe fever epidemic."

We congratulate Maharaja Narendra Krishna on this excellent testimony.

THE RESOLUTION of the Lieutenant-Governor on the Chittagong Division has the following on the material condition of the people:

The general prevalence of good harvests throughout the country rendered the demand for exports of rice from Noakholly slack. The fact that, notwithstanding this the imports of piece-goods increased, is taken by the Commissioner as evidence of general agricultural prosperity and ability to spend money, and is probably due in part also to the improved circumstances of the landless classes consequent on the diminished cost of living.

IN THE same Resolution the Lieutenant-Governor remarks: "It is matter for regret that the relations of the Hill Chiefs of Chittagong with their people are not satisfactory, and that some of them appear to be losing their influence. It should be the endeavour of the local officers, as far as possible, to support the *prestige* of the Chiefs, and to give them as much moral assistance as lies in their power."

WEDNESDAY, 24TH AUGUST.

THE RESOLUTION of Government on the Orissa Report has the following on the material condition of the people:

All the district officers concur in reporting a marked improvement in the material condition of the people. While the agriculturists have profited by the brisk export and high prices of the last few years, the landless classes have this year benefited by the fall in prices consequent on the slackening of the foreign demand, and the abundant harvest.

THE MADRAS Irrigation and Canal Company, after an unsuccessful struggle for some years, has gone into liquidation, and Government has taken over charge of the Canal and works. We hope a full report will be published.

THE PIONEER has this somewhat ill-natured para about Mr. Mackenzie:

It is decided that Mr. Mackenzie, Secretary to the Bengal Government, succeeds Mr. Grant as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Amongst other things, the Government of India may be congratulated on having attracted to its centre a man who is always ready to make an excellent and eloquent speech.

Is the gift of the gab the only qualification of Mr. Mackenzie? Perhaps the *Pi* is disconsolate because Mr. Mackenzie is not the man to curry his favour by misusing his official position and feeding him with news. We can confidently say that Bengal can back Mr. Mackenzie against any runner from Northern India.

THE NATIONAL monument at Washington to the memory of the first American President has reached a height of exactly 200 feet. About thirty feet have been added since last spring. The King of Siam is anxious to have a little part in the work, and a large stone sent by him, and now on its way, will be placed in the structure.

A CONTEMPORARY says that one reason why America is fast outstripping England in the simplification and ingenuity of her mechanical appliances and contrivances is the easy terms on which an invention

may be patented there. While in England the first charge is £25, and a further payment of 75 after three years, in America it is only two payments of £7 each at intervals of three years.

THE MADRAS NATIVE ADVOCATE urges the necessity of appointing a competent native as a member of the Board of Revenue. If there is any office in which an experienced native is likely to be eminently useful, it is this.

THURSDAY, 25TH AUGUST.

REFERRING to the Bogra Road Cess establishment and the receipts from the Cess a local correspondent writes that the inhabitants pay the cess at the maximum rate, and that from this small district the sum of Rs. 39,900 is realized, but that a small portion of the receipts is applied to the repairs of the roads, which are not many in Bogra. But the establishment is a bloated one, which absorbs more than two-fifths of the income or nearly 16,000 rupees. Other districts of the same status with Bogra, for example Pubna, spend only one-fourth of their income on establishment.

A CHHATAK correspondent writes :—"The annual Anund Bazar or Fair of this place has commenced and has already lasted a week. Great doubts were entertained of its success owing to the comparatively straitened circumstances of the cultivating class this year, who are hard up for money in consequence of the low prices which rice and paddy fetch this year. But the lack of ryot-class customers has been more than made up by the unusually large number of mahajuns who have made large purchases. For their sake it is believed the fair will last longer than usual this year. The rainy reason is nearly over and our fields are still dry."

THE PIONEER gives the following family account of Mr. Grant, the new Foreign Secretary : He is the eldest son of the late Right Hon'ble Sir Robert Grant, who held several offices under a former Whig Ministry, and was afterwards Governor of Bombay. Sir Robert was brother of Lord Gleneig; and both were sons of the celebrated Charles Grant, M. P., for Invernessbire, and Chairman of the East India Company.

IN COURSE of his tour His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor paid a flying visit to Morrelgunge, which belongs to Babu Doorga Churn Law.

WE ARE glad to observe that Mr. R. C. Dutt has been appointed to act as Magistrate of Bankurah during the absence of Mr. James Anderson for two months. So Sir Ashley Eden is not opposed to the employment of native Civilians in the executive charge of districts.

THE COAL COMPANIES have gained the day. The Government of India has ordered the authorities of the East India Railway to regulate the output of coal as far as possible in accordance with their own demands, and to withdraw from their agreements with other railways for the monthly supply of coal and coke, at the earliest practicable date which may be compatible with their freedom from any responsibility for breach of contract.

FRIDAY, 26TH AUGUST.

IT IS stated that Mr. Barbour will succeed Mr. Mackenzie in the Bengal Secretariat, and that Mr MacDonnell will act for him till he returns from his special duty. Mr. Barbour is considered one of the most hard-headed men in the Bengal Service.

THE BRADLAUGH SCANDAL in British Parliament is increasing. The following was the last move :

The most exciting event during the week has been the expulsion of Mr. Bradlaugh from the House of Commons on Wednesday. He was accompanied by a number of his Radical supporters who were, however, excluded from the Palace Yard enclosure. On obtaining entrance to the lobby, Mr. Bradlaugh marched up to the door leading direct into the House, and endeavoured to push past the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, but was stopped by the door-keeper and several Policemen stationed there for the purpose. Mr. Bradlaugh, who is a very muscular man, then seized the door-keeper by the throat and nearly throttled him, and in the struggle which ensued, it took more than six policemen to eject him. On re-appearing in Palace Yard, his coat was torn to ribbons, and he immediately drove off to Westminster Police Court for a summons against Inspector Denning.

This is what the British Parliament is coming to ?

THERE WAS an interchange of pleasant social amenities at Arrah between the European and native gentlemen of that station. Nothing could be more agreeable than the feeling exhibited on both sides. Much credit is due to Mr. Nolan for this pleasant social demonstration.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLE made a brilliant speech in the House of Lords on the Irish Land Bill, in which he in exquisite good humour compared the present Minstry to jelly-fishes in their relation to the Bill. His Lordship said :

His noble friends need not to be affronted by the comparison. Jelly-fishes were most beautiful creatures. It had been discovered that they were endowed with a most elaborate nervous system, but he was sorry to say that they had hitherto been found destitute of a skeleton and a backbone. There was one peculiarity about them, They made convulsive movements in the water, and the poor creatures evidently thought that they were swimming ; but when the observer took the bearings of the land, he saw that they were simply floating with the tide. That was the position of his noble friends with regard to this Bill. He really hoped for success for the measure but, if it were possible, it could only be on condition that they developed its jelly-fish qualities into something like a skeleton.'

Happily said.

THE MAHARAJA of Puttialla has made a donation of Rs. 25,000 to the Punjab University College, the interest on which will be applied to the payment of certain scholarships

THE ENGLISHMAN'S London correspondent has the following :

Your ex-Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Campbell, has been getting into hot-water with his constituents at Kirkaldy, who have summarily pulled him up for voting against Government on Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice's amendment on the Irish Land Bill. The weak tone in which "Tiberius" replies to his censors—acknowledging that the amendment was inopportune, and pleading that he was pledged to its principle—will amuse all those who remember the ways of "Zabardast Khan" at Belvedere. Methinks it was not in these tones that that dulcet nasal organ addressed the Board of Revenue, nor thus he replied to the Joint-Magistrate of Berhampur in the famous "Elephants and red-cloth" minute.

Poor Sir George finds that a Radical caucus is a more terrible institution than even a Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

SATURDAY, 27TH AUGUST.

THE HEAVY downpour in Calcutta and its suburbs during the last week and the weeks preceding is no indication of copious rain all over the country. It appears from the official report as published in the last week's *Gazette* for the week ending 20th August that the rainfall has been very unequal, and that while there is inundation in some districts, in others the fields are dry. There was inundation in parts of Howrah, Midnapore, Balasore and Cuttack ; in the inundated tracts in the last two districts very little hopes are entertained of success from re-sowing. In almost all the districts of the Rajshye and Cooch Behar Division deficient rainfall is seriously retarding the progress of cultivation. In Burdwan, Moorshedabad, Furreedpore, Mymensing, Tipperah more rain would be beneficial to crops, in some of the districts of the Patna and Bhaugulpore Divisions there is also complaint of insufficient rainfall.

THERE WERE 181 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 20th August, of which 16 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 49 from fevers, 26 from bowel-complaints, 4 from accidents and suicide, 11 from pthisis and asthma, 24 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Two children were still-born, 38 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year : 28 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 11. The average of daily mortality during the week was 25·8.

THE PIONEER seems to be disconsolate that the Government of India is pledged to take some action in reference to the Vernacular Press Act, and says, "we believe that the question is at present in the stage of being referred to local Governments for opinions. Some of these have been received, and some are still expected." We humbly think that the reference to the Local Governments is a mistake.

WE ARE glad to notice that the Northbrook Indian Society is receiving the sympathy of Indian friends in England. Lord Lytton and Sir Bartle Frere have joined it. At the last meeting of the Society Mr. Fawcett is reported to have pointed out the impolicy of making the club one for Natives of India exclusively. He said that young Indians who come to this country, require and wish to get into English society, and that it is a great mistake, therefore, for them to form in England a little society of their own. He accordingly recommended that the club should be enlarged by the admission of many more English members, if it would not be affiliated to some other club already existing. Mr. Fawcett was quite right.

WE ARE INFORMED that consequent on the temporary promotion of Mr. MacDonnell to the Bengal Secretariat Mr. Logan acts as Accountant General, Bengal, and Babu Ishan Chunder Bose, M. A. Assistant Comptroller, officiates as Assistant Accountant General.

THE READER MIGHT RECOLLECT the Dinagepore Sub-Inspector's case which we published some weeks ago. The Magistrate had suspended the Sub-Inspector for allowing a lecturer the use of the hall of the model school-house without his permission. We are glad to learn that the Director of Public Instruction does not agree with Mr. Coxhead, and has restored the Sub-Inspector. We hope the Government will take notice of this case.

A STRANGE case lately occurred at Maldah. A Deputy Magistrate Babu Sreenath Goopta was charged with an attempt to commit suicide and the Magistrate who tried him sentenced him to six months' imprisonment. The unfortunate Deputy appealed to the Sessions Judge, who in his judgment says :

"The judgment recorded by the Magistrate of Maldah in this case is one of the most extraordinary judicial decisions I have ever seen, as it is almost entirely based upon hearsay evidence. Not only, however, are the statements made by the Magistrate in his judgment inadmissible on the ground that they were not made on oath, but many of them are entirely irrelevant, and consist merely of opinions hazarded with regard to the case by chaprassis, carpenters and others who have not been examined as witnesses. Even conversations out of Court between the Magistrate and third parties are faithfully detailed, as if such gossip could be treated as evidence in a judicial proceeding."

What reparation will the Magistrate make to the unfortunate Deputy for the indelible disgrace he has cast upon him ?

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications :—1. Rajputana Dispensary, Vaccination, Jail, and Sanitary Report for 1879. 2. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States for 1879-80. 3. Accounts of the external land trade of British India for twelve months from 1st April to 31st March 1881. 4. The Paper World—an American periodical for July 1881. 5. Messrs Thacker Spink & Co.'s Literary Circular for July 1881. 6. Landlord and Tenant in Oudh, four articles reprinted from the Lucknow "Express." 7. The second annual Report of the City School for 1880. 8. The Saddarshana Chintanika or studies in Indian Philosophy, June 1881 Vol. 5, No. 6. 9. The "Grave of Tears" or poems in Bengali edited and published by Radha Nath Mitra. 10. *Usha Haran* or *Upurba Meelan*, an operatic piece in Bengali. By Radha Nath Mitra. 11. Ghorar Dim or Mare's Egg a satirial piece in Bengali (anonymous.) 12. Kupa Kath—a satirical poem in Bengali. 13. Ghose's Indian Chiefs, Rajas, Zemindars, &c., Part II. Calcutta. 14. Selections from the Puranas. By Protapachunder Roy. Distribution *gratis*. 15. *Vrantibenode*. By Kaliprosunno Ghose, Dacca. 16. The Criminal Justice of British Burma, for 1880.

WE HAVE received the following telegrams from the Press Commissioner's Office :

Simla, 22nd August.—Merchants from Kandahar confirm the report of Ayub's forces being encamped outside Kandahar ; but he is delayed by need of raising money to pay his troops. He has sent one lakh to Herat, and is borrowing at Kandahar. The Kabuli soldiers who have joined Ayub, are said to be inclined to desert him. Many of the Durani horsemen have gone to their homes. Intelligence has reached Kandahar of re-inforcements of some strength being on the road from Kabul to join the Amir's troops at Kelat-i-Ghilzai. The Amir himself is expected to follow. Among former English employes at Kandahar only one, a revenue Collector, is imprisoned.

24th.—The news of the Amir's march from Kabul is confirmed. He was encamped at Deh Bori in Chardeh. Mahomed Jan is said to be in close imprisonment. It is reported from Kandahar that a strong body of cavalry is at Kelat-i-Akhund about thirty miles from Kandahar, watching the Kabul road. Ayub Khan is impressing carriage, but there are no signs of a move. The defeat at Karez-i-Atta is now generally attributed in Afghanistan to dissensions and zealousies among the Amir's officers, who withhold from him news of Ayub's movement.

25th.—News has been received from Kelat-i-Ghilzai that Sirdar Aziz Khan arrived there from Kabul on the 18th instant, with Infantry, Cavalry and guns.

26th.—Reports from Kandahar say that Ayub's force has much diminished, and that his eight regiments do not number more than four hundred men each, of whom the Kabulis are discontented. Ayub has sent more small arms, tents, stores and money towards Herat. Ayub's attempt to raise the Durani Horse has failed.

28th.—It is reported from Kandahar that Ayub with his army was expected to march on Sardip. Mir Muhammad with Cavalry is one march forward towards Kilat-i-Ghilzai the principal Chief the Hotak Ghilzais has come to Kandahar.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London 22nd August.—The *Times* published a telegram from Natal stating that Sir Evelyn Wood, with three British Cavalry Squadrons, has gone to Zululand, where affairs are in a critical state.

22nd—Lord Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said he was not aware that the Amir had asked the Indian Government for money and ammunition, and his lordship believed that non-intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan was intended. The President of the Board of Trade, replying to a question, said that the negotiations with France respecting the commercial treaty had not been broken off, but only suspended. He hoped that fresh proposals would be made by the French Government, permitting the resumption of negotiations.

24th.—The Under-Secretary for the Colonies, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that Sir Evelyn Wood had gone to Zululand, in order to confer with the Zulu Chiefs. The three squadrons of cavalry accompanying him were merely for the purpose of escort and would return

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immediately afterwards. Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question, said he could not promise to introduce an English Land Reform Bill next session.

25*th*.—The Financial Secretary at the India Office has resigned. Serious riots have taken place in County Limerick.

25*th*.—The Queen held a Grand Review of the Scotch Volunteers at Edinburgh to-day. 40,000 men marched past. Every thing passed off satisfactorily, and the appearance of the force excited the highest admiration. Parliament has adjourned, and will be prorogued on Saturday next. Heavy rains throughout the country continue.

26*th*.—General Sir Frederick Roberts starts on the 12th of October.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

Practical Class in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F. C. S., F. I. C., on Wednesday, the 31st Inst, at 5 P. M.

Lecture by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J. C. I. E., on Thursday, the 1st September, at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Eclipses.

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 2nd Inst, at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Magneto-electric Machines.

Lecture by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S. F.I.C. on Saturday, the 3rd Inst., at 3 P. M.
Subject: Arsenic and Antimony.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1881.

INDIAN FINANCE IN PARLIAMENT.

WE HAVE often said that it is all the same to us whether a Tory or a Whig, a Conservative or a Liberal, reigns in the India Office. When questions affecting the interests of both Englishmen and natives of India arise, it is rarely that the Indan Minister holds the balance with an even hand—consciously or unconsciously the scales vary. It was a Conservative Minister, who had practically closed the Indian Civil Service competition to the Indian, and it is a Liberal Minister, who is now thinking of closing the Medical Service to Indian competition. It was a Conservative Minister, who sought to please Manchester by partially remitting the cotton duties, and it is a Liberal Minister, who has promised to abolish the duties altogether. The Indian Budget was submitted to the House of Commons at the fag end of the Session. Of course there was some excuse for delay, for the Irish Land Bill had stopped the way of other business. But surely one early day could have been spared for the greatest dependency of England. Mr. Gladstone was disinclined to make any sacrifice for India, and so this poor country had to wait till the fag end of the Session. Many members had already left London, and the Indian Minister evidently made his statement before empty benches. It was to the following effect:

London, August 23.—In the House of Commons Lord Hartington made a statement regarding the finances of India which, he said, were in a favorable condition. The receipts cover the ordinary expenditure, with respect to the cotton duties his Lordship said he will lose no opportunity in urging the Indian Government to abolish them next year. It was the duty of Government to do its utmost to assist in the regulation of exchange between India and England by participating in the monetary conference, which, though at present without results, he expressed a hope, might lead to satisfactory results on reassembling next spring. His Lordship said that the proposals with reference to the Indian army organization had not yet been sanctioned, and required further consideration. Orders have been given for the re-establishment of the Agricultural Department in India. In conclusion he said no remission of the Indian taxation was at present possible.

So what we had predicted last April is about to come to pass. Our suspicion was first roused by the under-estimate of the opium revenue. In the Budget-estimate for 1881-82 in referring to opium Major Baring said: "*Opium* is estimated to yield £8,468,000 net, being £1,218,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate. So large an amount has never been received in any previous year. The price obtained for Bengal opium throughout the year averaged Rs. 1,362 a chest. In the course of last autumn, it was found that other crops were competing succesfully with opium in Behar. The price paid to the cultivators was therefore increased from Rs. 4½ to Rs. 5 per seer. There was some stagnation in the trade of Malwa opium, the result, it is believed, of previous over-speculation." "Under instructions from the Secretary of State, *Opium* is taken at a low figure, namely, £6,500,000, net." We remarked as follows: "The Finance Minister, strange to say, assigns no reasons for this extraordinary resolution. He only remarks that he has done so under instructions from the Secretary of State. But why has the State Secretary given this direction? Compared with the regular estimate of 1880-81 there is an under-estimate of about two millions. Even if this product of the opium revenue during the last year was abnormally large, it could not be denied that the estimate of six millions and a half for the current year leaves at least a million out of calculation. The question is where will this receipt when realized go to? Will it be credited to the general revenue or not? There is fairly room for suspicion that the Secretary of State in issuing his instructions on this subject had perhaps an ulterior object in view. If he can shew hereafter that the revenue and expenditure have been balanced by estimating the opium receipts at six and a half millions net, he will have a good surplus at his command, and with this surplus it will be easy for him to remit the cotton duties. This for aught we know to the contrary may be the ulterior object of the Secretary of State, and if it should really be the case, it would as Mr. Stokes said in reference to the remission of the cotton duties in 1879, be 'a fraud upon the power.'" Our suspicion, it would be seen, was but too well founded. The opium receipts are sure to exceed the estimate, and the benefit of the surplus will be given to Manchester. It may be urged that the opium being a precarious source of revenue, the surplus will be a sort of reserve fund to cover future contingencies or deficiencies. It is also contemplated to abolish the monopoly, and as that course will involve loss of revenue, the lower estimate it may be said is intended to make allowance for that loss. If this should be the case, then the Government would have to surrender £600,000 out of ordinary revenue, and the question is—is India prepared to make this enormous sacrifice, and would it be equitable and righteous to exact this sacrifice from her? We have discussed this question thread-bare, and will not therefore repeat the old arguments. Lord Hartington stated that "no remission of Indian taxation was at present possible." If £600,000 could be easily surrendered to Manchester, why no relief could be afforded to the taxpayers of India? The produce of the License tax is about that amount, and as that tax is irritating and oppressive, surely it has a preferential claim to remission, if Indian finances do admit of reduction of taxation. There is, as the Secretary of State must be aware, a good deal of political feeling in India about the cotton duties. These duties are no longer protective in their operation; they are maintained for the sake of revenue; as a source of revenue they are quite unobjectionable. They do not press upon any class of the population; even the poorest of the poor do not feel the burden. They are realized without any annoyance or oppression, and no additional expenditure is incurred for their collection. And yet this harmless source of revenue is to be sacrificed for the sake of a handful of Englishmen, who are interested in cotton manufacture. We confess we feel grievously disappointed by the announcement, which the Secretary of State has made on the subject.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

IT was after a keen and long struggle the Indian Medical Service was thrown open to public competition. The first successful Indian competitor was the late Dr. Chuckerbutty, and his success was hailed by the good people of England as the signal of a new era for the people of India. The *Times* in a powerful leader pointed out the advantages of associating the natives of India with Englishmen in the sacred task of administering relief to the sick and dying. It was urged that the portals of the Temple of Science were open to all without distinction of country, color and creed, and that if the natives of India qualified themselves for admission, nothing would be more gratifying to Englishmen than to see them enter it on the same terms with themselves. The medical service is a scientific department, and every class of Her Majesty's subjects, if duly qualified, ought to be held eligible to it. To test the merits of candidates a competitive examination was introduced, and all classes of candidates without distinction of colour and creed were admitted into it. And this reform was inaugurated by the East India Company usually charged with all sorts of illiberalism and bigotry. The success, which the Indian candidates have achieved in this competitive examination, has fully justified the anticipations of the advocates of this reform. For the last ten or twelve years almost every year has seen the admission of successful Indian candidates into the Covenanted Medical Service. But the tide is now to be turned. The very success of the Indian candidates has it would seem proved their misfortune. They are to be shut out because they have been so successful. The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* says: "The Supreme Council is now considering a proposal for supplying the Indian Medical Service by allotting a certain number of nominations to the principal medical schools, instead of the present system of open competition. It is believed that this idea is approved by several members of the Council. The last competitions produced seven native to two European admissions, and it is thought that the *status* of the recent appointees will be found to interfere with the scheme for the unification of the British and Indian Medical services. Moreover the prospect of the Anglo-Indian community having to depend entirely on natives for medical attendance—a not improbable contingency if the present system is retained—is said to have alarmed the official body and to have attracted the attention of the Government." Could any thing be more unreasonable and unjust than that the competitive examination should be abolished, because the Indian candidates have distanced the English candidates? We all know why English candidates are backward. They consider the present scale of remuneration too low. If this is really the case, the right course would be to increase the scale and not to abolish the competitive test. Would the prospects of the service be improved by "allotting a certain number of nominations to the principal medical schools instead of the present system of open competition?" If the service has no attraction, then the *alumni* of the principal medical schools would not be the more tempted because competition is abolished and nomination substituted instead. We do not believe that English medical students object to competition *per se*. But the proposed measure without attracting English students will deal out a death-blow to Indian students. These are prepared to make no small sacrifices in order to obtain a commission in the medical service. They were prepared to expatriate themselves from home, from all those who were near and dear to them, to risk excommunication, and to incur the expenses and hardships of journey in a foreign land across ten thousand miles of sea, for the sake of a legitimate and honorable ambition of securing a footing in a scientific service, the boasted privilege of which is to administer to the relief of the sick and the dying. But they are no longer to be permitted to gratify this ambition. We have not heard the details of the proposed changes, but two things seem to be clear. In the first place the open competition is to be abolished, and in the second place the Indian and British Medical Services will be amalgamated. As regards the first we have already said that it involves the grossest injustice to Indian candidates. As regards the second India will suffer by the proposed amalgamation. India has already paid dearly by the amalgamation of her army with the British army; that measure had been strongly opposed by the most eminent Indian statesmen and soldiers, but Horse-Guards' influence carried the day. And what has been the result? Deliberate sacrifice of Indian revenue. If the calculation were made, it would be found that the Indian military charges have risen by some millions per annum solely in consequence of the amalgamation. And now the Indian Medical Service is to be amalgamated with the British Medical Service. Its

immediate result will be the exclusion of Indians from the service. It cannot be expected that the Indian would consent to serve in any part of the British dominions; that is not his ambition; his object is to serve his Sovereign in his own country, and surely this is not an unnatural desire. It is really very disheartening that this retrograde measure is proposed by the Liberal Government, which professes to foster the native agency in the higher offices of the State. If the natives had proved incompetent, if they had failed at the examination or in active service, it would have been perfectly reasonable to interdict their admission. But no such plea is advanced. On the contrary their success is made the sole ground of their disqualification. This is the unkindest cut of all.

MUNICIPAL OCTROI TAXATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

CERTAIN important papers regarding the levy of Octroi taxation in the municipalities of the Bombay Presidency have been published in a recent issue of the *Gazette of India*. The proportion of the municipal income raised in the shape of town duties amounts, in the Bombay Presidency (including the town of Bombay) to about four-sevenths of the whole. It may, therefore, be said that the octroi constitutes the very backbone of Municipal taxation in Western India. In reviewing Sir John Strachey's Indian career in these columns some months ago, we pointed out that from the moment he became a member of the Government of India he undertook a crusade against octroi taxation. In 1868 the Supreme Government laid down the principle that town duties "should be restricted to articles actually consumed in the town and should not be imposed upon articles of general commerce, or interfere with the natural course of trade." It also specified the articles on which octroi might not be imposed. The articles on which octroi might be imposed were:—(1) articles of food or drink for men or animals; (2) animals for slaughter; (3) articles used for fuel, for lighting or for washing; (4) articles used for the construction of buildings; (5) drugs, gums, spices and perfumes; (6) tobacco. Piece-goods and metals were afterwards allowed to be added to the list of dutiable goods. The articles on which the levy of the octroi was prohibited were:—(1) articles liable to customs duty and imported into India by sea; (2) salt; (3) opium; (4) liquors and drugs liable to excise duty. The orders of the Government of India issued in 1868 were, as might have been anticipated, received with disapproval and opposition by almost all the local authorities, wherever octroi-duties were levied. The object of these orders was to prevent the duties "acting as a tax on through-traffic, and affecting injuriously the general trade of the country." In 1877 after Sir John Strachey had become a member of the Government of India for the second time a circular was issued re-affirming the principles laid down in 1868. In this circular reference was made to the expedient devised by Sir William Muir when Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of establishing a standard of average yearly consumption of dutiable goods per head of municipal population, by reference to which it might be possible to calculate whether the octroi levied upon any article exceeded the amount which was properly payable, in which case it might be assumed that in proportion to such excess it had become a transit duty. This standard is called 'the Government standard." The Government standard of consumption of grain is 7 maunds and of cloth Rs. 6 per head per annum and so on. When the duties levied on any article in any municipality show a consumption of more than the scale laid down in the Government standard, it is assumed that the municipality levies a transit duty on that article. The executive orders of the Government of India not having proved successful in putting an end to the octroi duties, the late Finance Minister brought forward a Bill to regulate the levy of town-duties in municipalities. Had that Bill become law, municipal octroi taxation would have practically ceased to exist. Fortunately for India, the general election of last year resulted in the return of the Liberals to power. Lord Hartington, the new Secretary of State, put his foot upon Sir John Strachey's Bill and the whole question was left in the hands of the new Finance Minister. Major Evelyn Baring on assuming charge of the portfolio of Indian finance took up the matter in earnest. He expressed his adherence to the principles, which had been laid down by the Government of India in 1868, and called upon the Local Governments concerned to take measures for restricting octroi duties to articles actually consumed in the towns. In the papers recently published in the *Gazette of India* to which we have referred above, the Bombay Government reviews "the conditions under which octroi taxation is levied in municipalities throughout the Presidency generally, and for considering whether in any, and if so in what, respects it fails in any case to accord with the principles laid down by the Government of India."

The points, which the Government of Bombay considers, are whether taxation in all cases is confined to articles on which it may legitimately be levied; whether on the basis of the Government standard of average consumption taxation in any case exceeds proper limits; and whether in all municipalities liberal rules for refunds have been framed. It appears that in the taxation schedules of many of the municipalities of the Bombay Presidency there are many objectionable items. For instance, the Ahmedabad city Municipality taxes European liquors and ivory and milk beyond seas at various rates; whereas the Government of India had prohibited in plain terms in 1868 the levy of octroi-duties on articles liable to customs duty and imported into India by sea. In Viramgam duty is levied on salt, which too the Government of India expressly exempted from municipal taxation by the orders issued in 1868. In the Municipal schedules of the Southern Division also there are items, which are not free from objection. As the Government of Bombay observes, "even in the Municipalities of the Ratnagiri District, which the Commissioner states were 'though roughly revised by him when Collector, octroi taxation does not seem to have been confined to articles taxable under the orders of the Government of India. For instance liquor, including, it is presumed, European wines and spirits, beer and kerosine oil, are taxed, all of which pay either import duty under the Tariff Act or have been relieved from duty by special orders, and should, therefore, be exempted by municipalities. Several other articles are taxed in the municipalities of Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kaladgi, which probably ought to be exempt, viz., coir and coir-rope. oil paints, white lead, European hardware, &c." In Sind reforms in municipal taxation were carried out nearly two years ago. Although municipal taxation schedules in the presidency of Bombay have been greatly altered for the better, but even yet much remains to be done in this respect. "No distinction," as the Government of Bombay remarks, "appears to be made in any municipality in the Presidency in favour of articles of hardware and cutlery, which have been imported into India by sea and have paid duty under the Tariff Act. Metals and articles made of metal seem to be indiscriminately taxed." Sir James Fergusson very properly reminds Presidents of municipalities that this course is opposed to standing orders. He recognizes that reforms in municipal taxation can only gradually be effected. There can be no doubt that a sudden revolution would mean in most cases the extinction of the municipality. "His Excellency in Council," we are told, "is thoroughly well aware that reform in such a matter is a very difficult task, but Municipal Committees should clearly understand and face the fact that they have before them but one alternative; they must either amend their principles and rates of taxation themselves, or they will furnish grounds for the legislative interference of the Supreme Government." If municipalities are maintained, the local governments in these provisions in which Octroi forms the principal source of municipal revenue, must take early steps to reframe the taxation schedules of those articles, on which the levy of town duties has been distinctly prohibited by the Government of India.

But when we come to enquire whether on the basis of the Government standard of average consumption octroi taxation in the Bombay Presidency exceeds proper limits, we stand on a different ground altogether. We should bear in mind that the so-called Government standard of average consumption is fallacious. The scale of the average consumption of the various octroi-paying articles per head of the population within municipal limits framed by Sir William Muir some years ago is very low, especially as regards grain, sugar and *ghee*. The Government of India does not attach proper weight to the objections which have been often urged against the employment of this test. The Government standard of average consumption does not make sufficient allowance for the consumption of the rural population in the neighbourhood of municipalities, who make purchases in the Municipal market as well as the fluctuating population of such towns. The suburban population and the fluctuating population are, in many cases, very large; yet the Government standard of average consumption does not take them into account. It lays down that the standard rates should be applied to the registered town population only. Any conclusions obtained from the employment of such a test must necessarily be fallacious. The Government of India holds that the standard of average consumption per head of the population framed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces is sufficiently accurate for purposes of general comparison; but we cannot concur in this view. We do not wonder that in many of the municipalities of the Bombay Presidency the Government standard is exceeded; but from this fact we must necessarily conclude that those municipalities levy transit duty on some article or other. The Supreme Government has directed each local Government to carefully frame standards of average consumption suitable to the particular circumstances under its administration in which Octroi is levied. Until this has been done by the Government of Bombay, we cannot positively say what municipalities, if any, in that Presidency levy transit duties. The best way of preventing octroi operating as a transit duty is, of course, to make suitable arrangements for a system of bonded ware-houses and of refunds. It is generally asserted that bonded ware-houses are unsuited to the mercantile habits of the Native community. But this assertion is wholly unfounded. The fact is that the system of bonded ware-houses has not yet been given a fair trial. Even if it be not practicable to make suitable arrangements for ware-houses, there ought to be no difficulty in working a system of refunds. As the Government of India directed, "nothing should be left undone to render the system as simple as possible, and to provide every practicable facility for the grant of refunds to *bona-fide* exporters." It appears that much still remains to be done in the Bombay Presidency to establish a proper system of refunds. The rules for granting refunds in the municipalities of the Northern Division, to use the language used by the Local Government, "are much too severe and require to be recast. As regards the Central Division the Governor in Council feels some surprise that the rules for refunds should have been allowed to remain so severe and in many cases prohibitive. In the Southern Division the rules for granting refunds have undergone thorough revision; but here also something more might be done with advantage in this direction." Whatever be the theoretical objections to the octroi, there can be no doubt that it is a popular method of taxation. Under this system, as Lord Northbrook in 1874, says, "a large sum of money is raised annually without exciting opposition or discontent;" and we earnestly hope Major Evelyn Baring will not overlook this fact.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

IT was Sir George Campbell, who when Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, introduced the system of annual district administration reports from the local officers and of publishing Government Resolutions thereon. No other local Government we believe follows this method. In the other provinces the great departments submit annual reports, and the local Government records Resolutions thereon. But Sir George with a view to stir up local officers and to make them

take a lively interest in their work inaugurated the system of district reports. Sir Richard Temple followed this practice, and so has Sir Ashley Eden. The annual report has now become a regular work with the sub-divisional, district, and divisional officers. The Government has also laid down the lines on which the district reports should be prepared. These reports as a rule do not see the light of publicity, but the Government Resolutions, which are founded upon them, are generally interesting reading, and give the outside public some insight into the high ways and byways of district administration. The system we must confess is useful. It tends to make the local officers keep their eyes and ears open. But unless the officers really take the trouble to write their own reports, they are worth nothing. If the clerks write the reports, then we cannot get at the *mind* of the district officer. In reviewing the district reports Sir Ashley Eden lays great stress upon inspectional tours. We think he is quite right in this. The sub-divisional, the district, and the divisional officers ought to know their own people, and ascertain themselves their requirements, their sentiments and feelings. The more they know their districts and divisions the more intelligently will they govern them. But it will not do if they perfunctorily perform the tours. Surely there will be little practical good done if they make it a practice to touch and go. We trust the diaries of the local officers are examined, and that they are made to remember the story of "eyes and no eyes." The Resolutions of Government on the district reports give a variety of information, which is both interesting and useful. But there is one point to which we wish to draw attention. The district officers have made it a practice to report on the conduct of the zemindars in their respective districts. Some are reported favourably and some adversely. Not unfrequently we believe these reports are coloured by the personal feelings of the reporting officers. The relations between the district officers and the zemindars are not those of a judge and a suitor, and the opinions recorded by the former are not in the nature of judicial pronouncements. The district officer and the zemindar may not unfrequently be at loggerheads with each other. A Magistrate may ask a zemindar to subscribe in aid of what he may consider a public object, the latter may question the utility of the object, may refuse to subscribe, or may not subscribe the desired amount; the former may be incensed at this and enter the so-called recusant zemindar in his black book. Again, a Magistrate may ask a zemindar to give some land of his free of charge, the latter may refuse, and he incurs the displeasure of the former. A zemindar, who may be a member of local committees, may be independent-minded, and may not therefore say "ditto to Burke," the Magistrate may be displeased and put his mark upon his name. There are many reasons why particular zemindars may not gain the good will of the Magistrate, and they are liable to be reported upon unfavourably, though they may be perfectly well-behaved, honest, and public-spirited. But there may be others quite the reverse of this, and yet if they know how to oil the springs of district administration, they come in for no end of *kudos*. The practice of allowing district officers to report on local zemindars is therefore pernicious and demoralizing. It is a powerful engine of demoralization, and serves as a weapon for putting down independence and true public spirit in really good men. In passing the Vernacular Press Act the Government brought forward as an argument in support of the change the corrupt practice of those members of it who may use it to intimidate weak-minded persons and to extort money thereby. Of course no one will have the hardihood to accuse local officers of extortion of money, but we ask whether the present reporting system has not a tendency to intimidate, to coerce, and to extort abject submission. Is not this practice tantament to an inquisition? By all means gibbet to infamy all zemindars, and for the matter of that all other persons, who may be convicted in the course of justice of gross moral depravity, but why should particular zemindars be damned with extra-judicial remarks of district officers, whose misfortune it may be to incur their displeasure possibly for no faults of their own. The whole system we say is pernicious and demoralizing—whether the result be praise or blame. The Government does not publish the opinions of District officers or their subordinates, they are recorded in the appointment department. Why should the *ex-cathedra* opinion of the district officers on the conduct of zemindars be proclaimed to the world. Surely their reputation and character are as dear to them as they are to officers of Government.

THE EPIDEMIC FEVER IN NUDDEA.

THE epidemic fever has broken out again in the district of Nuddea early this year. We are glad to observe that the Government has already directed its attention to this subject. From the correspondence placed at our disposal it appears that on the 27th July last the Government forwarded to the Presidency Commissioner an extract from the weather and crop report of the Nuddea district for the week ending 23rd July 1881, saying that fever has again broken out in the Meherpore and Chooadanga sub-divisions, as well as in Krishnaghur, and that the Lieutenant-Governor will await a report from him regarding the state of health in the sub-divisions referred to. It was added that the Commissioner should place himself in communication with the Surgeon-General, should it be considered necessary to depute extra medical assistance. The Commissioner in reply informed Government that the statement in the crop and weather report had not escaped his attention, that he had already addressed the Magistrate of Nuddea on the subject, and that he proposed to visit the district himself. On further report the Government has sanctioned the deputation of eight Hospital Assistants to afford medical aid to the suffering people. The fever, it appears, is already making serious ravages. The Civil Surgeon reports that "in Kishnaghur there are a good many cases of a bad type, and recommends that an hospital assistant be located with fever remedies at Barnipara, which is the centre of the old town, and where several poor people are suffering, who find it difficult to come to the dispensary." The Joint-Magistrate in charge of the Sudder sub-division reports that "within the thanas of Hanskhali and Chapra the mortality has already far exceeded that of the average of the three years previous to 1880." In Bongong the deaths from all thanas but Sarsha and Moheshpore exceed the average. In his report dated the 5th instant the Magistrate gives the following return for the week ending 31st July last:

Sub-Divisions.	Thanas.	Number of cases.		Total deaths.	Average deaths.
		Found lingering during the week.	New cases of the week.		
Sudder	Kotwalli	52	491	55	12
	Nuddea Division	...	59	9	6
	Nakasipara	16	211	7	22
	Kaligunge	5	427	48	18
	Kissengunge	155	104	27	8
	Chapra	...	261	33	11
	Hanskhali	457	...	14	7
Ranaghat	Ranaghat	...	...	...	...
Bongong	Bongong	...	...	18	5
	Moheshpore	...	63	6	20
	Gopalnuggur Division	...	...	39	6
	Sharsha	...	...	22	18
	Gaighata	...	563	24	12
	Gorapota	...	...	39	9
Kushtea	Bhaluka	...	...	...	9
	Bhadalia	27	...	22	15
	Daulatpore	...	...	24	22
Chooadanga	Chooadanga	120	275	32	4
	Kaloopole	87	129	6	8
	Alamdanga	40	198	30	18
Meherpore	Meherpore	97	185	49	4
	Karimpore	203	235	45	18
	Tehatta	102	25	12	10
	Gangni	272	197	44	20
	Total.....	1633	3723	605	282

It will be seen from the above that the rate of mortality is fearful. Already it is more than 100 per cent. and it will we fear rise as the season will advance. The Government has already adopted measures to afford medical relief, but what will these avail? Unless the cause of the disease be successfully combated with, we fear no amount of medical aid will save the people. Dr. Lethbridge, Inspector-General of Jails, who is now also officiating as Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, has submitted a report, in which he discusses the cause of the outbreak. He says: "The want of rain in July, which resulted in a rapid drying of the soil, has no doubt been the cause of the present outbreak of fever. Heavy rain having fallen lately, it is probable that the fever will decrease, and not prevail again to any great extent until October. The amount of fever in July may be taken as indicating a probably severe outbreak in October. The death-rate, even if the epidemic is not severe, will be high after September, as a very large proportion of those suffering from spleen and general debility, the result of last year's fever, will die when the cold weather sets in." He thus records the conclusions at which he has arrived on consultation with the local officers:

(1.) The increase of lever in July was probably due to abnormally dry weather.

(2.) The recent heavy rain and considerable rise in the rivers will, it is hoped, lessen the disease for a time.

(3.) There will probably be a serious outbreak of fever in October.

(4.) There will certainly be a large mortality from it, among those who have been suffering from the effects of fever contracted last year,

(5.) A number of hospital assistants have already been despatched to various parts of the district to render assistance, and medicines will be indented for in large quantities.

(6.) Looking at the size of the district, and the fact that the Civil Surgeon's time is already fully occupied at the sudder station, it is necessary, even at the early stage, to depute a special officer to supervise the work of the hospital assistants who have been sent to the district, and to thoroughly inspect all parts of the district and organize a proper system of medical relief for the future.

We are sorry to observe that neither the Sanitary Commissioner, nor the local officers, nor the Government propose any measure to remove the cause of the disease. We are tired of saying that obstructed drainage is the cause of the disease. The Government has also recognized this truth. But what has the Government done to remove the obstructions to drainage? Absolutely nothing. It has issued circulars and orders, but they have remained a dead letter. The town of Krishnaghur has for instance no means of drainage, the municipal fund is unable to bear the cost, and unless the Government is prepared to meet it from the provincial exchequer, there is no hope for Krishnaghur. The same remarks apply to the district at large. If the Government wishes to save the lives of the people, it should sanction a scheme for the improvement of the drainage of villages, and to make grants for this purpose from the provincial fund. If the Government considers it its duty to prevent death from starvation from famine, why should it not recognize the same duty, when it arises from fever and other fatal diseases? Need we say what a commentary do the proposed arrangements for medical relief offer on the policy of Government to close private dispensaries in the Mofussil.

THE NEW PUBLIC WORKS POLICY.

LORD HARTINGTON is confident as to the success of the new public works policy announced in Major Baring's first Fanancial Statement. We have on more than one occasion explained to the reader what the new policy is. It is to encourage the construction of public works in this country by private capitalists. In the course of his recent address to the students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers' Hill, the Secretary of State remarked there is no reason "why that should not occur which has occurred here [England] and other countries, and why private enterprise and private capital and private energy should not step in to the assistance of the Government in the development of the public works of India." Lord Hartington continued:—"There is, I am happy to say, at the present time every reason to believe that such will be the case. Up to a very short time ago it has always been supposed that if the Government did not itself make its railways and irrigation works in India, or *if it did not tempt private companies to undertake these works by giving a guarantee for a great number of years*, it was impossible to induce private capitalists to invest money in such works. There seems now, however, to be in this country every disposition, *without any such inducements as it has hitherto been found necessary to hold out*, for capitalists to come forward

and to develop the resources of India. I fully believe that capital may safely seek such an investment. Notwithstanding some mistakes which have been committed—and I will not go into details now—notwithstanding the disadvantages which may attend the undertaking by Government of works such as these—I believe it can be satisfactorily believed that *on the whole* the capital which has been invested in Indian public works is now yielding a satisfactory return, and if that has been the result up to now, I see no reason why capital invested in further works in India should not look for a remunerative return." The Italics are ours. The financial results of productive public works in the country coupled with the remarkable success of the new Indian Railway loan opened in London for the Bengal Central Railway Company, have led Lord Hartington to think that the new public works policy will be successful.

But let us look into the matter somewhat closely. Have the financial results of productive public works in India been such as to induce private capitalists to undertake the construction of such works? We do not deny that *on the whole* the capital which has been invested in Indian public works is now yielding a satisfactory return. This result, as the Select Committee on Indian public works have shown in their admirable report, is due to exceptionally favourable conditions. It will give small satisfaction to capitalists to know that *on the whole* the money which has been invested in public works in India is now yielding a satisfactory return. They have before them the admission made by Mr. Edward Stanhope, the late Under-Secretary of State for India, who in moving early in the session of 1878 for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into Indian public works expenditure, stated distinctly that on the £9,000,000 spent in recent years on schemes of irrigation in Bengal, the return which it yielded is only ½ per cent. and this conclusion was abundantly verified by a most careful and exhaustive investigation of the entire subject by the Select Committee. The Committee have shown in their report that, in the case of many irrigation works, the return which it yielded, far from paying the interest on the capital expended, does not even suffice to meet their working expenses. Does Lord Hartington knows that two private companies were started within the last twelve years to construct irrigation works in India, and that one of them became bankrupt in a short time? We refer, of course, to the East India Irrigation and Canal Company and the Madras Irrigation Company. The works of the former Company in Orissa were purchased by Government 12 or 13 years ago in the expectation that they would give a return of at least 16 per cent. on their capital outlay. But we all know that the return yielded by the works is barely sufficient to meet the working expenses. The works of the Madras Irrigation Company were also purchased by the Government, and on a capital expenditure of £1,372,000 it appears that the net annual loss is £46,453. After the collapse of the East India Irrigation and Canal Company and of the Madras Canal Company, no private capitalists in England, we think, will undertake the construction of irrigation works in this country. Lord Hartington, at any rate, does not see any reason why private capitalists should not invest their money in the building of railways. But he forgets that it is demonstrated with mathematical precision on the report of the Public Works Committee that although there has recently been, on the average of years, an improvement in the returns of the guaranteed railways, yet in no single year except 1877-78 has the return on the aggregate expenditure on railways been sufficient to meet the interest on the capital expended. His Lordship surely knows that the entire loss on the guaranteed railways amounted up to 1877-78 to 22½ millions sterling, and that the State lines which have been completed do not yield a return sufficient to pay one-third of the interest on the capital expended.

Lord Hartington refers us to the remarkable success of the new Indian Railway Loan opened in London for the Bengal Central Railway Company and tells us that this instance shows conclusively that it is possible to induce private capitalists to invest their money in railways in this country. But the result achieved will not seem surprising when the terms and circumstances of the loan are taken into consideration. The terms are as follows:—

Under the contract made with the Secretary of State for India, 4 per cent. is guaranteed until the 30th June 1880, or the sooner opening of the line throughout, and its prospects of traffic are spoken of in terms which indicate that when the railway is at work, a minimum of 5 per cent. is beyond question. "Allowing large deductions from the estimates of total traffic arrived at by the Department of Public Works, enough would remain to provide a dividend in excess of that earned by the most profitable of Indian railways." This is the language of the prospectus. So that the capital is virtually a guaranteed 4 per cent. loan issued at par, for five years to come, and thereafter a well assured 5 per cent. Considering that Indian 3½ per cents. stand at 104, your readers may easily understand how the new loan has had plenty of supporters. The other conditions, however, are equally attractive. The Secretary of State reserves the right to purchase the entire undertaking at the end of 30 or of 50 years by payment to the Company of its capital expenditure, together with a bonus of 25 per cent. thereon. The guarantee of 4 per cent. is for an amount not exceeding £1,250,000; but it is estimated that the line will be constructed and equipped throughout under £1,000,000 and therefore, well within the limit governing the 25 per cent. bonus. After the interest payments by the Government have ceased, the net earnings of each year over and above 5 per cent. are to be equally divided, one-half to belong to the Company, and the other half to be applied in repayment of the interest received. When this has been done, the whole net earnings will belong to the Company exclusively.

It would, indeed, have been a wonder if such favourable terms had failed to attract private capitalists to invest their money in Indian railways. When Government made so many valuable concessions it was only to be expected that the public should rush in crowds to subscribe to the loan. The causes of the success of the loan are obvious. The Government has practically given a guarantee for a number of years. After this we hope Lord Hartington will not feel sanguine about inducing private capitalists to undertake the construction of Indian Railways. At the sametime let it be distinctly understood that we are not opposed to private enterprise in the construction of public works in India. We are inclined to think that Railways will pay better than canals, and that private capitalists will be more careful than the State. But when the Government declines to guarantee interest, it ought not to run to the other extreme by making concessions, which from the tax-payer's point of view, are more disadvantageous to the State than the old guarantee system.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE INVITE attention to our Printer's notice announcing the reprint of our Rent-Bill articles in pamphlet form, which had been urged upon us by numerous readers, both European and Native, official and non-official.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor and suite returned to Calcutta on Monday last. His Honor was received by a large number of the principal officials and leading native gentlemen in the capital. We hear that the Lieutenant-Governor proceeds on the 5th proximo on a visit to Midnapore, and will spend two days there. His Honor will be back on the 8th instant. It is not certain when he will go back to Darjeeling.

WE UNDERSTAND that a deputation of the Chamber of Commerce and the British Indian Association will wait on the Lieutenant-Governor this fore-noon with a view to urge the necessity of establishing Railway communication with Assam. They recommend a scheme of Mr. Prestage, but a hitch has arisen in respect of it in consequence of the concessions made by the Secretary of State to Messrs. Rothschilds in connection with the Central Bengal Railway scheme.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that the Hostel Committee have given up the idea of lodging the inmates of the Hostel on the top floor of the Presidency College. At a meeting of the Hostel Committee held on Friday last the Hon'ble the Maharaja Jotendromohun Tagore, C. S. I., presiding, it was resolved that a neighbouring house should be purchased, and that it should be adapted to the purposes of the Hostel with necessary alterations and additions.

WE ARE exceedingly glad to learn that Sir Ashley Eden's generous interposition for mediation in the Dacca Newabs' case has been attended with complete success. Mr. Rampini, the Judge of Dacca, who was selected by His Honor to mediate, has succeeded in effecting a compromise, and the parties to the suit have signed the deed of agreement. We have not received the particulars of the agreement, but all's well that ends well. The whole country is interested in the preservation of old and wealthy families, and Sir Ashley Eden is doing it yeoman's service by rescuing from ruin some of the most distinguished among them threatened with litigation. His last visit to Dacca will be memorable for this auspicious event. Would that he had interfered at an earlier stage?

THE PIONEER has the following:

The inquiry, at Jeypore, into the conduct of Thakoor Futteh Singh, Vice-President of the Jeypore Council, has, we hear, completely broken down, and substantiated nothing against the Thakoor. The case, indeed, was one in which it was almost impossible, from the nature of the questions raised, that any definite results could be obtained by an enquiry.

Thakur Futteh Sing occupied the position of Prime Minister of Jeypore, and he was arraigned by the Political Agent on serious charges. The case has broken down. What reparation will be made to him for the disgrace, trouble, and vexation he has suffered? We only wonder how the Government of India had sanctioned the trial without fully satisfying itself about the facts alleged. It should have been remembered that were it not for his firmness, good sense, and influence Jeypore would have fallen a victim to a revolution on the demise of the Maharaja. And his reward was a trial on some infamous charges. The least reparation that our Government can now make to him is to remove the present Political Agent from Jeypore, at whose instance we believe the arraignment was made. If the Thakur's services are to be retained, surely he and the Agent cannot be expected to act in harmony.

WE HAVE received a copy of a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor of a poor woman named Khama Dasi of Manighat in Thana Lalpur in the district of Rajshye, who alleges that her son a boy of 12 years has been murdered and that the Police have not made proper enquiry into the matter. She is so much affected that she has come down to Calcutta in order to appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor in person. She wants a proper and full enqury into her complaint, and we hope that her prayer will be complied with.

THE PEOPLE of the Assam Valley Districts have appealed to the Viceroy against the orders of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, Colonel Keatinge, passed in 1876, abolishing the High School at Gowhati. The petitioners have a good case, and we do hope that Lord Ripon will take their prayer into his gracious consideration. Assam is a rising province, and when its people are thirsting for high education, they ought to be encouraged.

EVERY question has two sides. We have already given one side of the embankment question of Baragram &c. in the district of Burdwan. The other side is this: The embankment referred to is one of those which were deliberately abandoned by Government, when it was found impracticable to maintain embankments on *both* sides of the Damuda. Zemindars were, however, permitted to keep up certain portions of the abandoned embankments, sufficient openings being left for the flood water of the river. The embankment under notice is one of such portions. It was breached, however, and was not repaired by the zemindars. The villagers presented a petition to the Collector in the month of May last. Before any thing could be done, the Irrigation Department had to be consulted, and it was evidently impossible that preliminary surveys &c. could be carried out

before the rains set in. The question has been taken up by the Collector, and will we believe be decided in time to admit of the work being completed before next rains, should it be considered advisable to undertake it at the expense of Government. The Collector does not see why the zemindars of villages should not contribute to the cost.

A QUESTION was put by Mr. Dalrymple in the House of Commons in this offensive form regarding missionary preaching in the Calcutta Squares. He wished to know "whether it was true that six Protestant missionaries had been or were about to be put upon their trial for open-air preaching in Calcutta, and whether he and Lord Ripon approved the action of the Government of Bengal in endeavouring to suppress this form of work by Protestant missionaries, which had hitherto been unmolested." Lord Hartington in reply gave the facts of the case, and added: "The action taken by the Police and Municipal authorities was in no way instigated by the Viceroy or the Indian Government. The Viceroy, in fact, knew nothing of the proceedings until he read an account of them in the newspapers, and he had done all in his power to promote a friendly settlement of the matter, which he hoped would now be arrived at." It was arrant cowardice, as our London correspondent remarked last week, to have mixed up Lord Ripon with this affair. His Lordship had no more hand in this business than Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress-Queen.

"A SHAREHOLDER" of the Bank of Bengal writes to the *Englishman* in defence of its action *in re* the Durga Puja holidays. He says, "I object to the Bank being blamed for its action in the matter, as, so far as I have been able to ascertain, it has had little or no option but to act as it has done." And what are his reasons? He says, "the Chamber of Commerce has agitated for the reduction of the holidays." True, and the Chamber's representation led to the appointment of a Committee, the Government first reduced the number of Durga Puja holidays, but subsequently it rescinded its original order and restored the holidays. In the second place the correspondent asks, "is it not a fact that the Government asked the Bank of Bengal to open during the Durga Puja holidays last year for the payment of Government claims." But it was done when the original order of Government reducing the holidays was passed; the subsequent order necessarily cancelled the original order. In the third place the correspondent writes: "Our native friends allege that Government is supporting them in their claims in regard to the holidays. If this is so, it would appear that the action of the Government is anything but straightforward." But where and when did any natives say that the Government is encouraging them to agitate the holiday question? They simply urge that the Government has been just to them in granting the holidays, that there is no sign whatever that the Government will recede from the position it has already conceded, and rhat it is therefore most arbitrary on the part of the Bank Directors to go right against the decision of Government and keep the Bank open, and necessarily to invite the other Banks to join in their crusade against the holidays. It is most absurd on the part of "A Shareholder" to throw on the Government the odium of the action of the Bank Directors. It is these and these alone, who are wholly responsible for the action taken by them. It will not do for them to shift their responsibility on to the shoulders of the Government.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jong's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jong's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jong's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

Correspondence.

A CONTRADICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—I regret I have not been able to notice before this a paragraph in your issue of 25th July last, referring to my signing a report recommending the principle of alternative course for the First Arts examination. I had not read the para in question at the time of its publication, and it was some time afterwards that my attention was drawn to it by a friend. As the statement made by you seriously misrepresents my position, I am sorry to be obliged to trouble you with this letter.

I think the best exposure of the incorrectness of your remarks will be made by a simple narration of the facts of the case. Mr. Woodrow's letter of 7th October 1876, making certain suggestions with regard to the F. A. course, and urging the propriety of extending to that examination the principle of alternative courses, was laid before the Faculty of Arts at its meeting held on 11th December 1876. But the Faculty instead of deciding the matter itself, referred this question of introducing changes in the F. A. course to a Sub-Committee of which the only Bengalee Members were Dr. Mahendralal Sircar and Dr. Rajendralal Mittra (p. 53, University Minutes for 1876-77). This Sub-Committee (or rather the majority of it) while accepting some of Mr. Woodrow's suggestions, and rejecting or modifying others, adopted the principle of alternative courses for the F. A. (see paras 6, 7, & 8 of their report p. 36 and 37, Minutes for 1877-78), and submitted an elaborate report which was placed before the Faculty at a meeting held on 15th November 1877. But although a Resolution was moved "that the Faculty accept the principle that the bifurcation of studies should commence with the F. A. course," the consideration of the Sub-Committee's report was postponed with a view to obtaining the opinions of heads of Colleges on it (p. 59, minutes). These opinions were obtained, and the whole matter came up before the Faculty on the 18th of February 1878, when, in accordance with the report of the Sub Committee, Mr. Croft moved the adoption of the principle of alternative courses for the F. A. (p. 92, minutes). I was amongst those who spoke and voted against the acceptance of this motion, but unsuccessfully. The Faculty having accepted this principle, proceeded at that meeting and a subsequent meeting (25th March, 1878) to determine the subjects of examination for the A. & B. courses; after which on Mr. Croft's proposal, "the question of *the extent and limits of each subject*" was referred to a Committee in which I had the honor of being included. (p. 112, minutes.) The only matter before this Committee (which was subsequently enlarged) was this single question of the extent and limits of certain previously defined courses of study. And the two reports submitted by the Committee, both of them signed by me along with my colleagues, (the first with the dissentient remarks quoted by you and the second without any such remarks) necessarily confine themselves to this point. The principle of alternative courses had already been accepted by the Faculty, and it would have been preposterous and *ultra vires* on the part of the Committee to consider or question it. That decision of the Faculty could only be challenged, when it came up for confirmation before the Senate, as in fact it *was* challenged, and I may add successfully, when that opportunity arrived at the meeting of 9th July last.

This, Sir, is the history of this matter. The statement made by you to the effect that I had in Committee signed the report recommending the principle of alternative courses and supported it at the meeting of the Faculty of Arts, and was therefore guilty of inconsistency in opposing its adoption at the meeting of the Senate, is based on the most complete ignorance of facts. And what adds to my surprise is that the fact of my being amongst those who at the Faculty meeting opposed the adoption of the bifurcation principle for the F. A. and who now took the earliest opportunity of seeking to reverse the decision of the Faculty on that point was specially mentioned at the meeting of the 9th July. The paragraph of 25th July, after referring to the Committee of 11th December 1876, says, it "devised a scheme in accordance with it. [Mr. Woodrow's letter]. The scheme was sent to another Committee of which Mr. A. M. Bose was a member," and it then proceeds to quote my remarks added to one of the reports of this Committee, generally concurring in its recommendations. If this had appeared in any paper for which I had less genuine respect than for the *Hindoo Patriot*, I should have felt inclined to ask if anything could have been more disingenuous than this way of presenting the matter. The fact is suppressed that the scheme of the first Committee was laid before the Faculty of Arts, that the Faculty in spite of opposition accepted the principle of alternative courses, that it prescribed certain subjects of study for the different courses, and that it *then* appointed the second Committee, not for the purpose of considering the scheme of the first Committee which the Faculty itself had already considered and adopted with modifications, but only for fixing "the extent and limit of each subject" of the courses prescribed by it.

Would it be too much to hope from you, Sir, that even now you will frankly admit the inaccuracy of your remarks. The two other mistakes of even a more glaring character by which Mr. Robertson and myself are reported as having *supported* things which we had *opposed*, though referred to in your issue of the 18th July, are, I find, quietly passed over by you in your editorial remarks of the 25th without a word of apology or regret. I entirely agree with you as to the desirability of allowing newspaper reporters to be present at the meetings of the University; and I may add that no more convincing proof in favour of this step could have been furnished than has been done by your report of the proceedings of the Senate.

Yours faithfully,
A. M. BOSE,

Dhubri, 17th August, 1881.

☞ Our correspondent's summary of the proceedings of the University in regard to the revised courses is fair enough. He would have put the matter in the clearest light, if he had added in what respects the instructions to the Committee were subsequently enlarged. This shortcoming, however, is not of much consequence. The gist of the argument is that Mr. A. M. Bose was not on the first Committee, which approved the bifurcation of the First Arts Course but sat on the Committee which elaborated that course. There was, however, nothing to prevent the dissentients to point out the evil of the bifurcation, if they felt it would be injurious to the pupils of our Colleges. The main object of the enquiry was to secure improved education, and if that could not be secured by bifurcation, and the courses recommended by the Committee were faulty in that respect, the dissentients could have easily pointed it out. There would have been nothing "preposterous" or "*ultra vires*," had they followed such a course. To identify one's self with the revised courses, and yet to repudiate the principle on which these courses are founded is, to say the least, misleading.—ED. H. P.

MADRAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

DEAR SIR,—Perhaps some of your readers may like to see a few notes of Madras, from whence I lately arrived. I therefore beg insertion in your valuable journal of the following communication.

It may occur to you that my subject is too comprehensive to be adequately treated in a single letter; but rather than break the thread of my observations by dividing my subject into different letters, I shall be content with a "bird's eye view" so to call it, of my native city. To do so as concisely and clearly as possible I propose to view my neighbours only in their intellectual, social and political aspects.

The educational condition of the Presidency was at a low ebb, when some 35 years ago, consequent upon public petitions and remonstrances, a stimulus was given to the subject by the establishment of a Government High School, which has marked most successfully and which reckons among its *alumni* several distinguished public men. The Dewan of Baroda, the Dewan of Mysore, the Dewan of Travancore, the Dewan of Puducotta, the native Judge of the High Court, a late member of the Legislative Council and the present Sheriff of Madras are among the Proficients of this Institution. It has since been designated the Presidency College and is affiliated to the Madras University. Later still a Christian College was founded by the Revd. Mr. W. Miller, which attracts a very large number of Hindu students and from these two colleges the educational department is mainly fed. Besides these there are, of course, Government Medical, Engineering and Agricultural Colleges and numerous private native and missionary schools of repute. With those auxiliaries and with the throwing open of offices of honour and emolument to induce application, education has of late made rapid strides. There is also a grant-in-aid system by which Government aid is extended to private educational Institutions at the Presidency and in the Mofussil on condition of their submitting to Government supervision. In connection with these aided Schools I may mention that Patcheappa Mudelyar's College and Govindo Naidu and Chengulroy Naick's primary schools are chiefly supported from funds endowed by the above-named patriotic native gentlemen. The Patcheappa's Hall, which is the only place available to hold public meetings &c. was built from the funds of Patcheappa Mudelyar's charities and forms a part and parcel of the College building. These Institutions are solely under native management, and if the Trustees of these charities had discharged their duties properly and efficiently they would have rendered the College and Schools much more useful long before this.

European science and European literature are thus acquired by the native not only with diligence but with success; and the latter has thus proved himself scarcely if at all inferior to the European. But although these educational advantages have been conceded, there is little inducement at present to literary application so far as the service of Government is concerned. All positions of value and distinction are with but a few recent exceptions, monopolized by the European. Still it is encouraging to see that so far from this diminishing the ardour or appreciation of study, it only stimulates it the more from a conviction perhaps, that what is now denied will yet by study and perseverance be obtained.

It is a great slur upon the native character in Madras, that while remarkable movements have been made and special Institutions have been established in Calcutta and Bombay, the Presidency Town of Madras with all the B. A's and B. L's of which it boasts has not stirred a stone in favour of native female education. It surely cannot be for want of appreciation of the advantages of female education that the native public of Madras are neglecting the subject. Calcutta and Bombay have their political and literary associations, their educated public men and their bold and clever native journals, all of which Madras does not possess. Bombay has its Alexandra Girls' School and several female scholastic institutions; Calcutta is blessed with similar opportunities; but there alas! only one institution of consequence is maintained and two or three of less significance by Christian missions. Notwithstanding the indifference on the part of their male guardians and associates, the condition of native females which erst was so degraded and deplorable is brightening up and the thick veil of ignorance and prejudice is being torn asunder. A few native families may now be found, the ladies of which have been made intelligent and sociable, and disposed to emulate their enlightened sisters of the West.

The native Press of Madras consists of two English journals, one of which *Madras Native Opinion*, once the

pride of the Madras Native Community, has lost caste among the Hindu Public. The other a small weekly issue, is the only *bona fide* exponent of Hindu opinion in the city. It is saddening to think that the "Hindu" is ill-supported by the community whose interests it professes to advocate and whose views it attempts to represent. We were better off in this respect a few years ago, and old Madrassees are apt to look back with lingering regret to the palmy days when the *Crescent* and the *Rising Sun*, two ably conducted native journals existed for the edification and behoof of the "Benighted." What a contrast between Madras and the sister Presidencies in this particular!

These are the only matters which suggest themselves to me in connection with the intellectual condition of Madras, let me now describe it in its social aspect. Generally speaking I fear ours is considered a very *unsocial* community, so that I have not much to say on this head. There is great exclusiveness on the part of European Society in their private association with the natives. And although the latter is frequently taxed with displaying the trait of inhospitality, this is a mistake, as there is an undercurrent of hospitality in native society though not openly or ostentatiously displayed. And if the native is chargeable with exclusiveness and reserve he is only imitating the example of his European neighbours. The native is far from being stingy as there are periodical occasions on which wealthy natives spend thousands and thousands of rupees on their poorer relatives and for social and charitable purposes. This liberality is not however, extended or even intimated to the European from anything more than caste prejudice. But with the progressive enlightenment of the day, these prejudices are fast giving way and it is now somewhat more than exceptional to see a respectable native gentleman giving dinners, nautches and such social entertainments to his European friends which to give them their due are not slighted or undervalued by the latter. There is but little encouragement given by any class of the community to public entertainment of any kind, and Theatricals, Circus and such like entertainments are few and far between. The only resort of public recreation is the People's Park for which thanks are solely due to that good Governor Sir Charles Trevelyan. With the object of "establishing universal brotherhood irrespective of all prejudices national and sectarian" a society designated the "Veda Samaj" has lately sprung up into existence, but it has done no material good as yet.

The native population of Madras is comparatively a well ordered and docile one, considering its extent; heinous or violent offences being rather the exception than the rule. Our criminal records and statistics will bear no manner of comparison with those of an English or European city of half the extent of population if the public journals are any criterion.

I now come to the third or last division of my subject; and as a necessary part of it we must glance at the mode of administering Justice. Even after all the exposure, all the complaint and enquiry which this branch of the state machinery has undergone, Justice is as much at premium as ever it was. Some months back a Collector and Magistrate of a district in the Presidency was reported in the public journals to have notoriously and shamefully abused a respectable land-owner, and no notice was taken of it by the Government or the High Court. These incidents will give you a fair idea of our judicial system which cries loudly but in vain for reform. The matter of apportioning salaries to native officials is no less condemnable. And it is in my candid opinion a grievous slur upon the Government that they should exclude natives from the more coveted grades of the Civil Service, unless they are willing or possessed of the means to go to England and compete for it there. It is well known what innumerable obstacles this condition involves. It is nonsense for Europeans to seem to ridicule the idea of caste so much as they do. Every nation and people on the face of the earth has peculiarities of its own more or less ridiculous. If a Christian cannot breakfast on beefsteaks on a Good Friday, why should not a Hindu abjure beefsteaks altogether? It is unfair that a native should be put to the expense, and the many inconveniences incidental to a voyage to England not to qualify himself, but to establish his qualifications, for honorable employment in his native land; in the land where he acquired his qualifications, and in the land where those qualifications, if he proves successful, will have to be employed. Government would scarcely incur additional labour or expense to have a Covenanted Civil Service competition in connection with the local Universities. It would stimulate the natives and even European aspirants who may not have the means to go to England, to literary application—and would be another inducement to native society—to improve its tone and make its members deserving of the high honor and emoluments placed within their reach. This question, however, has been so thoroughly discussed both here and in England that it is sufficient to say that the Government stubbornly adhere to their resolution solely from the consciousness that local native competition, would give the death-blow to patronage and European conceit would be lowered in proportion. Whatever Englishmen may think of us there is an excuse for it. For they do not understand our religious, our social, our national feelings; they profess to have our interests at heart, but those professions are very often interested and vain, and are never carried out in the spirit in which they are put forth. The subject of taxation next calls for notice. There are Imperial and Municipal taxes numerous and burdensome enough to make Madras the richest city in the world; but their arbitrary introduction and reckless expenditure really serve only to impoverish the land and irritate the people.

The writer of this is old enough to recollect the formation of the *Madras Native Association* in 1852 so auspicious in its *matin halo* and so gloomy in its vesper descent; yet while above the horizon, it was a refulgent orb worthy of a better fate than has befallen it. Several attempts were made to revive it, but the Madras native public spirit had, it seems, become so faint that day by day its exhaustion has increased, until now it has arrived at the emaciation stage of which I will furnish a symptom. When it was recently proposed to start a Southern Indian Political Association, only a bare handful of the community could be got together at the public meeting for its organization and the proposal had to be abandoned. I refer to this to shew that public spirit has become a fatal affliction in the atmosphere of the Benighted.

I therefore conclude by subscribing myself.

Yours &c.,
A MADRASSEE.

Calcutta, 26th August 1881.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 27th August, 1881.

Our markets have not yet exhibited any activity which generally characterizes this time of the year with large commercial transactions both in imports and exports, this is owing to, as it appears from combination of different circumstances, such as continual heavy rains and floods which prevented dealers from various parts of Bengal to come to the market to make their holiday purchases, transit of country produce from different directions, high rates for tonnage and exchange and a stringent money market.

It is said that unless some of the impediments were removed transactions will very much be restricted.

Imports. Cotton goods. The position of this market is barely favourable, and nothing of importance has transpired, additional accumulations of goods being rapidly formed, and unless portions be cleared out soon or imports cease to add further to present stocks the chances for improvement are very remote.

Exports. This market has not also experienced any improvement. Tea which hitherto formed an exception has since the last auction sale, held on the 25th instant, been neglected in consequence of discouraging telegrams from London; there was no animation for the biddings and prices were much lower which leads a large quantity of Tea to be withdrawn and shipped to London.

Oilseeds. In this market nothing of importance has transpired, transactions have been confined within narrow limits and prices drooping.

Wheat. Continued to attract notice and a fair amount of business done, but at easier rates which range from 2-10 to 3-1 from low to good quality.

Rice about 40,000 bags of 2 maunds each found buyers at the rates quoted below.

Ballam	1	10	to	2	
Mooghee	1	14	to	2	
Kheeare	1	10	to	1	14
Kazla	1	11	to	1	13
Soloi	1	13	to	1	15
Rasee	1	11	to	1	13
Table gross	2	4	to	2	8

Prices have somewhat more advanced than before.

Jute. Continues in demand, but prices are falling owing to larger supplies.

Low to good	4	4	to	5	
Daorah	3	10	to	3	13

MONETARY.

Money market has hardened to some extent and is obstructing facilities to transaction of business, there is every probability of its being further stringent. Six per cent. continues to be the rate at the Bank of Bengal for loans on Government Securities, at the open market five per cent.

Government Securities have rather been in critical depressed condition, and prices after various fluctuations were at the close 100 for 4 per cent, and 109 for four and halves.

Joint-Stock Shares were in less demand and prices drooping.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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" Siddesari Persad Narayan Singh, Sulleemgurh...	20	0
" Loke Nauth Nundy, Okhilpore ...	9	14
" Rany Madhub Ganguly, Mean-Meer ...	10	0
" Nil Comul Mitter, Allahabad ...	6	10
" Nil Rutton Mookerjee, Ula... ...	12	14
" Sriputty Banerjee, Nya Doomka ...	13	4
" Woomesh Chunder Dutt, Midnapore ...	8	4
" Gopee Churn Dutt, Koreemgunge ...	8	0
" Hurrish Chunder Ghose, Ulipore ...	13	4
" Mohesh Chunder Chatterjee, Mozufferpore ...	13	4
" Debendra Chunder Mookerjee, Lohardaggah ...	6	10
" Soorjo Buns Sahai, Chuprah ...	4	2
" Mohendra Nauth Mookerjee, Burrisaul ...	1	4
" Bhugwan Chunder Chuckerbutty, Rungpore ...	13	4
" Jogendra Nauth Chatterjee, Aligurh ...	2	0
" Bhugobutty Churn Chatterjee, Berhampore ...	6	10
" Radhicanaraun Ghose, Echapore ...	13	4

ERRATUM.

For Baboo Saroda Churn Gaun, Rs. 16, read Baboo Saroda Churn Gaun, Kaligunge Rs. 15 0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*August* 24, 1881.

GENERAL,—Babu Bhobotosh Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24 Pergunnahs, returned from leave on the forenoon of the 10th instant.

Babu Isserchunder Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Howra.

Mr. R. H. Wilson, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for 14 days.

Babu Mahendranath Seal, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Tipperah, returned from leave on the forenoon of the 9th instant.

Babu Adharlall Sen, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Rungpore, is appointed to be a District and Sessions Judge of the Second Grade, with effect from the 13th instant.

Mr. H. W. Gordon, Temporary District and Sessions Judge, Mozufferpore, on leave, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of that district, with effect from the 13th instant.

Mr. A. Manson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 71 Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect fro the 10th instant.

Mr. J. Kennedy, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. Manson, or until further orders.

Babu Gobindomohun Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dhurbhunga, is allowed for six months, under Section 127 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Babu Kristocoomar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-one days, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 26th September next.

Babu Kaliprosonno Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bassirhat, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Noakholly.

Babu Rajaninath Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on deputation as Manager of the Soorajpore Estate in Purneah, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. E. M. Reily Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Diamond Harbour 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for two months and sixteen days, under Section 71 Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Babu Taraprosad Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to have charge of the Diamond Harbour division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. M. Reily, or until further orders.

Mr. E R. Middleton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is allowed leave for two and half months, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Moulvie Syed Obedullah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Noakholly, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. F. E. Pargiter, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED.

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410	24-Pergunnahs.	Azimabad.	Dehi Akrabarriah.		4,371	1	10
112	Ditto	Mooragacha.	Falenda.		1,611	13	11
90& 91	Ditto	Magoorah.	Kolsa.		953	11	9
6-1	Ditto	Ditto	Palpara Jafferpore.		310	7	0

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NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to an order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 184 of 1877 [wherein Dwarkanath Bysack is plaintiff and Mohendranath Bysack and others are defendants] dated the 2nd day of June 1881 by the Registrar of the said Court in his sale room at the Court House on Saturday the 3rd day of September next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the undermentioned properties namely :

1st. All that piece or parcel of Ryottee and garden land or ground situate at and being premises No. 21 Narikaildangah main Road holding No. 37 Division 3 Sub-division 13 at Dehee Soora Mouzah West Soorah Punchannagram in the 24-Pergunnahs and containing by estimation 3 Biggahs 7 Cottahs and 11 Chittacks and butted and bounded in manner following that is to say on the north by the said Narkaildangah main Road on the West by the garden of Ram Chund Mookerjee on the south partly by the tenanted land of Soobul Chunder Ghose partly by the tenanted house of Nobocoomar Chatterjee partly by the dwelling house of Cheeneybas Bose and partly by the dwelling house of Hurromohun Bhuttacharjee and on the east partly by the dwelling house of Peary Money Bewah, partly by the waste land of Gungadhur Kurand partly by the dwelling house of Jadub Chunder Biswas.

2nd. And also all that other piece or parcel of Ryottee and garden land or ground containing by estimation 4 Biggahs and 13 Cottah and 12 Chittacks and the paddy land containing by estimation 10 Biggah 17 Cottahs and 1 Chittack aggregating 15 Biggahs 10 Cottahs and 13 Chittacks situate at and being premises No. 80 Narkaildangah main Road holding No. 52 and Division 3 Sub-division 12 at Dehee Soorah Mouzah North Narkaildangah in Punchannagram in the District of 24 Pergunnahs and butted and bounded in manner following that is to say on the north by the garden of Mathoor Sen, on the east partly by the garden of Goopeemohun Bysack and partly by the garden of Hurry Mohun Bysack and others, on the south by the said Narkaildangah main Road and on the west partly by the paddy land of Domun Shaik, Kristo Bose and Chunderkant Shaw, partly by the vacant land of Goluck Mootiah partly by the tenanted land of Hurro Chunder Bhuttacharjea partly by the dwelling house of Dwary Thakoor and partly by the garden land of Satcory Dass.

3rd. And also all that piece or parcel of paddy land containing by estimation 18 Cottahs and 8 Chittacks situate lying and being at Narkaildangah main Road Holding No. 69 Division 3 Sub-Division 12 at Dehee Soorah Mouzah North Narkaildangah Punchannogram in the 24-Pergannahs and butted and bounded in manner following that is to say on the north by the garden of Mothoor Sen on the east by the paddy land of Kristo Mohun Bose on the south and west by the garden of Mirza Abdul Kurim.

The conditions of sale and the abstract of title may be seen at the office of the Registrar High Court Original Side and at the office of Babu Mooralydhur Sen at No. 8 Strand on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

MOORALYDHUR SEN, *Plaintiff's Attorney.* } R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

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Applications to be sent on or before the 1st September 1881 to—

BROJENDRANATH DE,
Secretary to the Sasseram H. C. Aided School.
6th August 1881.

Ntce.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in his sale room in the Court House on Saturday the 10th day of September 1881 at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon and on the following Saturday at the same time and place if all the property should not be sold on the first day pursuant to a Decree of the said Court made in a suit No. 295 of 1876 (wherein Samuel Edward Sharphan Rose is Plaintiff and Sreemutty Biddadhury Dossee and another are Defendants) and dated the 12th day of August 1878. The share belonging to the estate of the late Babu Heeralall Seal of and in the following properties viz :

Lot 1.—*Portion of* 60 *Colootollah Street.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate and being in Halliday Street the Town of Calcutta containing 10 cottahs, bounded in the North by Ruttoo Sirkar's Lane, on the South by Colootollah Street, on the East by Halliday Street and on the West by family dwelling house of the Seal family.

Lot 2.—*No.* 33 *Ruttoo Sirkar's Lane.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate and being in Halliday Street in the Town of Calcutta containing 8 cottahs and

13 chittacks and 27 feet and bounded on the north by the land next described, on the South by Ruttoo Sircar's Lane, on the East of Halliday Street aforesaid and on the west by the land and premises of the Seal family.

Lot 3.—A 1/5th part or share of and in all that piece or parcel of land situate and being in Halliday Street in the Town of Calcutta containing 2 bigahs 3 cottahs and ½ chittack, bounded on the north by a Public Lane called Oonaparah Lane running from Halliday Street aforesaid to Soorteebagan, on the south by the piece of land lastly above described, on the East by Halliday Street aforesaid and on the west by land and premises of Lokenath Mullick.

Lot 4.—38 *Colootollah Street.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate in the North Division of the Town of Calcutta, Sobharam Bysack's Lane Block No. 6 Holding No. 436 formerly Pottahee Land No. 13-8 containing 13½ cottahs of land more or less and bounded on the north by the Ryotee or lease-hold lands of Gooroodass Dass on the south and east by the Government Lane and west by the lands of the Trustee of Babu Mutty Lall Seal deceased, subject to the payment of an annual rental of Rupees 2-11-8 to the Collector and which land is held by the Trustees of Muttylall Seal on a yearly rental of Rupees 100.

Lot 5.—32 *Shib or Siboo Thakoor's Lane.*

A moiety or ½ part or share of and in all that upper-roomed brick built messuage, tenement or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground whereon the same is erected and built containing by estimation 2 cottahs 10 chittacks and 10 feet more or less situate lying and being at Siboo Thakoor's Lane and now numbered 32 Siboo Thakoor's Lane aforesaid and bounded on the north by the Public Lane, on the south by the Public Drain on the east by the house of Hingun Bibi and on the west by the house of Suddanund Paulit and subject to the payment to the Collector of Calcutta of a yearly rental of Rupees 1-1-2.

Lot 6.—*Premises* 11 *Seal's Lane.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that lower-roomed brick-built messuage tenement or dwelling house situate and being at Entally in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs near the Town of Calcutta aforesaid and also all that piece or parcel of land or ground to the said dwelling house belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation 56 beegahs and 5 cottahs or thereabouts be the same more or less bounded on the north by a Public Road or High Way, on the south partly by premises the property of Callypersad Dutt, partly by premises belonging to Rajnarain Ghose and partly by premises belonging to Mr. Gomes, on the east by premises belonging to Mothoormohun Dass and on the west by premises apppertaining to the estate of the late Gopeemohun Ghose subject to the payment of an annual rental to the Collector of 24-Pergunnahs of the sum of Rupees 77-9-5.

Lot 7.—5/2 *Wood Street.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at and numbered 5-2 Wood Street in the Town of Calcutta containing by admeasurement 1 biggah 3 cottahs and 9 chittacks and 32 feet and which said piece or parcel of land is a portion of 18 biggahs of land lately purchased by the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta and which was formerly known as Duncan's Bustee and was subsequently disposed of by the said Municipality in lots of which the above-mentioned land and premises formed lot I. and which is let out at a perpetual lease to the estate of the late Chooneeloll Seal at a monthly rental of Rupees 50.

Lot 8.—167 *Dhurrumtollah.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that undivided 2¼th annas or shares the whole being considered as divided into 16 annas or 16 equal parts or shares of and in the Chandney Choke Bazar situate on the north side of and numbered 167 in Dhurrumtollah Street in the Town of Calcutta and which is subject to the annual payment of Rupees 36-7-8 to the Collector of Calcutta.

Lot 9.—1 *Rajmohun Bose's Lane.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that upper-roomed brick-built messuage tenement or dwelling house and piece or parcel of land or ground whereon the same is erected and built containing 3 cottahs 4 chittacks and 30 feet as per Pattah situate lying and being at Colootollah in the Town of Calcutta and bounded on the north by the house No. 2, Rajmohun Bose's Lane formerly of Bhugbut Cassary, on the east by the house and premises 48-1 Rammohun Ghose's Lane and on the south side thereof by the house and premises of Hadjee Syud Sabeer and on the west by 36 Dhurrumtollah Lane and which is held subject to the payment of an annual rental of 9 annas 11 pies to the Collector of Calcutta.

Lot 10.—*No.* 48-1 *Rammohun Ghose's Lane.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that upper-roomed messuage tenement or dwelling house situate lying and being at Colootollah in the Town of Calcutta aforesaid containing about 3 cottahs 12 chittacks and 16 feet more or less and butted and bounded on the south by the house and premises of Beebeelall Khottah, on the East by the house and premises of Sringhopersaud Roy, on the West by No. 1 Rajmohun Bose's Lane and on the North by No. 2 Rajmohun Bose's Lane and which is held subject to the payment of an annual rental of 11 annas and 4 pies.

Lot 11.—7, 8, 9, *and* 10 *Sibtollah Lane.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that tenanted brick built lower-roomed house at Sibtollah Lane in the Town of Calcutta being premises No. 7, 8, 9, and 10 in the same Lane and containing 13 cottahs 11 chittacks 35 feet and bounded on the North partly by the house of Chooneelall Dass and partly by the tenanted house of Pittamber Dhur. On the East partly by the tenanted house of the said Chooneelall Dass partly by the tenanted land of Beharylall Shaw and partly by the Sibtollah Lane. On the west by the tenanted land of Ranee Surnomoyee and on the south by the tenanted land of Nolitmohun Dass and which is held subject to an annual rental of Rupees 2-9-3.

Lot 12.—32 *Ruttoo Sircar's Lane.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Ruttoo Sircar's Lane in the City of Calcutta and numbered formerly 21 and 32 containing by estimation 7 cottahs 2 chittacks and 2 feet and bounded on the north by the Public Road called Ruttoo Sircar's Lane. On the south by the house and premises formerly of Heeraloll Seal and Brothers, on the West partly by the house and premises formerly of Gooroodass Dutt and partly by the tenanted house formerly of Troyluckonath Mookerjee and which is held subject to an annual rental of Rupees 1-13.

Lot 13.—30 *Rammohun Bose's Lane.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that upper-roomed brick-built messuage tenement or dwelling house formerly No. 21 but now numbered 30 situate at Colootollah in the Town of Calcutta together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging containing by estimation 8 cottahs more or less and bounded on the west by the house and lands of Muttylall Seal, on the North by the house and land of Jodubchunder Boral and Ramchunder Bose and on the south by the house and land of Monohur Dass and on the east by the house of Rajkristo Banerjee, and which is held subject to the payment of an annual rental of Rupees 1-6-7.

Lot No. 14.—40 *Champatollah 2nd Lane.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that tenanted land measuring 9½ cottahs more or less and bounded as follows, on the east by the dwelling house of Muddoosoodun Dutt and Raimohun Does and Neelmonee Doss, on the North by the public road, on the South by the dwelling house of Juggo Bundo Bose, on the West by the house of Juggo Bundo Bose and the house of Boidunath Oorya and Neelmonee Doss and which is subject to a yearly rental of rupees 2-0-10.

Lot No. 15.—49, *Machooa Bazar Street.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that piece or parcel of land measuring about 1 beegah 9 cottahs 9 chittacks 16 feet together with the buildings thereon erected and built known as Ticktica Bazar and being the premises No. 49 Machooabazar Street in the Town of Calcutta and bounded on the West by the Musjid of Tanoo Ostagur, on the North by the Government road, on the East by the land of Judoonath Mullick and on the South by a Pond of the said Judoonath Mullick and which is subject to a yearly rental of Rs. 4-15-11.

Lot No. 16.—39, *Rammohun Ghose's Street.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that two storied brick-built messuage, tenement or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging containing by estimation one cottah two chittacks and 22 feet, bounded on the North by the house and premises of Notobur Doss, on the South by the house and premises of Rasbeharee Chatterjee, on the East by Rammohun Ghose's Lane and on the West by the drain of No. 1, Rajmohun Bose's Lane and which is subject to a yearly rental of 3 annas 6 pies.

Lot No. 17.—45 & 46, *Rammohun Ghose's Lane.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that two storied brick-built messuage tenement or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging containing by estimation 4 cottahs 3 chittacks and 11 feet, bounded on the North by the house of Ashootosh Dhur, on the South by a lane, on the West by the premises, &c. of Muddoo Soodun Addy and Bechoolall Khootal and East by the said Rammohun Ghose's Lane and which is subject to a yearly rental of 12 annas and 8 pies.

Lot No. 18.—8 *formerly* 10/1, *Arpooly Lane.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that two storied brick built messuage tenement or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging containing by estimation 6 cottahs 12 chittacks and 33 feet, bounded on the North by the house of Takoordas Shee, on the South by the house of Muddengopal Dey and Neelmonee Pyne, on the East by the house of Nookool Chunder Dutt, on the West by the said Lane, and which is subject to a yearly rent of rupees 1-4-5.

Lot No. 19.—39, *Dhurrumtollah Lane.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that two storied brick-built messuage tenement or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging containing by estimation 2 cottahs 1 chittack and 10 feet, bounded on the North by the house and premises of Boydonath Saha, on the South by the said Lane, on the East by the house and premises of Issur Chundra Sen and on the West by the premises No. 40, and which is subject to a yearly rental of 6 annas and 3 pies.

Lot No. 20.—40, *Dhurrumtollah Lane.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that two storied brick-built messuage tenement or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging containing by estimation 1 cottah 13 chittacks and 39 feet, bounded on the North by the premises of Boydonath Saha, on the South by the said lane, on the East by the premises No. 39 and on the West by a narrow lane, and which is subjected to an annual rental of 5 annas and 8 pies.

Lot 21.—*Indigo Factories at Monghyr and Bhagulpore in the Province of Behar.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all those four several Indigo Factories or sets of works for the cultivation and manufacture of Indigo called or known by the respective names of Buck Chaprah Lallypooker, Lollargungerah and Bullorampore all situate and lying in the Zillah of Bhagulpore and Province of Behar and also a 1/5th part or share of and in all those five several Indigo Factories or set of works for the cultivation and manufacture of Indigo called or known by the respective names and descriptions of Sonorah Sarthoo Dhee Diddore Ruckimpore and Fulluah all situate and being in the Province of Behar aforesaid and also a 1/5th part or share of and in all that other Indigo Factory or set of works for the cultivation and manufacture of Indigo called or known by the name or description of Pourah situate and lying in the District of Tirhoot in the Province of Behar aforesaid.

Lot 22.—13 *Dum Dum Road formerly called Sittee Garden.*

A 1/5 part or share of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground called Sittee's Garden together with the buildings thereon respectively built situate lying and being in Zillah Habally in Punchanogram in the 24 Pergunnahs in the Province of Bengal containing 45 Biggahs 6 Cottahs 2 Chittacks and bounded on the East partly by a Garden of the late Bulloram Dey partly by a Garden of the late Rajah Rajkisto Bahadoor partly by Debutter ground of Bissonauth Mundul and partly by a Garden and paddy ground of Gooroo Chand Bysack, on the West partly by a Garden called the Seven Tanks, on the North by the Gardens of Nilmoney Sircar and Ramdhone Dutt Bhoyrub Doss and Annund Doss and Nilmony Sircar Hullodhur Paul Goluck Doss Fukeer Chand Doss and the late Maharajah Rajkistno Bahadoor and on the South by the Public Road called the Dum Dum Road and which is subject to a yearly rental payable to the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs of Rupees 59-4-9 and to other landlords of Rupees 12-8.

Lot 23.—*Zillah land at Shibpore No.* 43 *Grand Trunk Road formerly known as the Sugar Works and Rum Distillery.*

A 1/5th part or share of and in all that land Talook tanks and premises situate in the Zillah of the 24-Pergunnahs Boro in the village of Bajay Seebpore on the Banks of the Bhagirutty on which is erected an upper-roomed house a dry Dock for River Steamers and a building for a Foundry now known as the Scotpore Foundary containing 64 Biggahs 15 Cottahs more or less and bounded on the East by the Ebbtide water of the Ganges, on the North by the Road and Garden House of Messrs. Cowie and Company on the other side of the Road. On the West by the Government thoroughfare and on the South by the Road leading to the banks of the Ganges, and which is subject to a yearly rental of rupees 75-14-6.

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